MARYLAND

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

New Series. BALTIMORE, OCTOBER, 1848. Vol. 4.—No. 16.

"Nothing is more clearly written in the Book of Destiny, than the Emancipation of the Blacks; and it is equally certain that the two races will never live in a state of equal freedom under the same government, so insurmountable are the barriers which nature, habit and opinion have established between them." JEFFERSON.

ZION HARRIS AND THE BATTLE AT HEDDINGTON.

As Mr. Harris has recently spent some time in this city and become familiarly known to many of our coloured readers, an account of the defence of Heddington, which he conducted, may not be uninteresting to them. We therefore copy it from an old No. of the Journal. Those who have heard Mr. H. relate the circumstances or in fact converse upon any subject, will at once recognise the genuineness of the description. It is written in Harris' own style and no mistake; of the entire truths of the whole statement there can be no doubt. We hesitate not to say, that the conduct of Harris on the occasion, will not suffer by a comparison with that of any other man in the annals of history, ancient or modern.

Zion Harris is truly a remarkable man.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.)

LIBERIA.

THE ATTACK ON HEDDINGTON.—An account of the attack upon the Methodist Missionary Station at Heddington, (about 25 miles from Monrovia,) by a body of natives 300 or 400 strong, and successful defence of the place by three coloured Americans, aided to some extent by four friendly natives, has already been published in our columns. Take it all, it is one of the most extraordinary conflicts on record. It seems incredible that half a dozen men, some of them not much accustomed to the use of arms, should have been able to resist and defeat such a body of assailants, led on by brave and experienced chiefs. But so it was. The first of the annexed letters is from Sion Harris, a coloured American, residing at Caldwell, in the colony of Liberia, who being a carpenter by trade, was at Heddington when the attack was made, engaged in the duties of his calling. Mr. Demery, also of Caldwell, was assistant to Mr. Harris in the carpenter's business. The temporary sojourn of these two men at Heddington saved the town, and doubtless the lives of many innocent persons. They deserve great credit for their bravery, perseverance, and skill.

Persons unacquainted with the causes of the recent aggression of the native kings, may be led to suppose these attacks will be frequent, and the improvements in the colony thereby retarded. A slight acquaintance with the circumstances that produced them, will dispel all apprehension on this head.

King Boatswain, or Boassin, was one of the most extraordinary Africans of his day. When young, he served two or three years on board a British man-of-war. Having subsequently been landed at Monsurado, he married a wife, and set out to seek his fortune in the interior. He proceeded to the valley of Borporah, some 100 miles from Monrovia, and there, among strangers, set up his flag, (British,) and assumed the title of king. Being a giant in person, and dressed in British uniform, many flocked to his standard.

Artful, fearless, and enterprizing, he soon engaged in war, which he continued with great cruelty, until he became the most powerful king west of the Ashantees, and the greatest slave trader, perhaps, in Africa. His talent at collecting around him great warriors was remarkable. When he captured a bold daring enemy, he made him his friend, and gave him command. His officers feared him and dreaded his displeasure.

Boassin was the friend of the American colonies—in fact saved them, when weak, from destruction, and continued his friendship during his life. After his death, (a few years since,) the chief desperadoes whom he had collected and made generals, each set up for themselves. Goterah, recently killed, was the most ferocious. Gay Toombay was also a cruel warrior, and had never lost a battle. He is now powerless, having lost his town and his fetish, (the bones of his brother, dressed up in a leopard's skin.) None of his people will again fight under him. In fact, the defence of the mission-house and the capture of the strong fort of Gay Toombay have filled the native kings with dread. Within a fortnight of the action eleven kings had entered into treaties, some of them living many miles in the interior, and others had sent messengers with presents, soliciting the friendship of the governor. Not only will the American colony have nothing to fear from these bloody wretches, schooled by king Boassin, but the governor's influence will enable him to act as arbitrator between the kings of the country, and prevent those bloody wars which would otherwise take place; indeed this is stipulated in all the treaties, to submit their quarrels to him for settlement. It will prevent incalculable misery. Those chiefs, Goterah, Gay Toombay, and their allies, combined their forces two years since against the Deys, a powerful tribe north of the St. Paul's, and nearly destroyed them, leaving but a few individuals, to whom governor Buchanan gave permission to settle at Millsburgh. They were, however, attacked even there, and several of them carried off. This gave rise to the present war, which, had it happened two years ago, would have saved thousands of the Deys, who have been murdered or sold into slavery. But we must not longer detain the reader from the letters:

CALDWELL, *(Liberia,) April* 16, 1840.

After various threatenings from Goterah and Gay Toombay, the town of Heddington was attacked on the 17th of March, about day-break, by three or four hundred warriors, composed of Boatswains, Mambos, Veys, and Deys, headed by Goterah and four other chiefs. On the day previous my wife was very sick, and I was up quite late. Until about 4 o'clock in the morning sleep departed from my eyes. My wife several times asked me to lie down, which I finally did across the foot of the bed. I had scarcely got down before I heard the report of a gun at a half-town, a mile off. I arose quickly and went to the window, but it was too dark to shoot, and at that moment I heard a voice crying 'War! war is come!' This alarm was given by a man and woman from the half-town. I quickly called to Mr. Brown to get up and load guns. At this time two boys were despatched to see what they could discover, but they had scarcely got out of the yard before they returned, and said that war was at town already. I snatched my gun and shot-bag, and hastened down and ran into town. Several picked up

muskets and ran, the head-man with them. Upon this I shouted that if they did not bring back the guns I would shoot them. But only four returned. As soon as I got back from town I jumped over a picket fence in front of the enemy, on whom I poured a double load of ounce balls and about twenty-five buckshot. I had not fired more than twice before brother Demery, an elegant marksman, whom I had employed to assist in building at Heddington, took his station by me in front, when a general battle commenced. After firing the third gun, I and my colleague retreated to the front door of the mission-house, before which, at a distance of about ten yards, a little store-house had been built. Day began to break.

After firing at natives not two rods off, (taking good aim,) which they returned upon the house, I got out of cartridges, and called for more. Seven were brought me, which lasted about a minute and a half. I then ran to a large chest, in which I had six pounds of buckshot and the same quantity of powder, with which I filled my large pockets, and my bosom with tow, and flew back to my post. During this interval my friend Demery had fired twelve of his cartridges, and three which he received from Brown. The native army, or a part of it, now moved to get behind the church, about forty feet from the dwelling house; upon which I left my station and ran for the church, but found it locked. The shot of the enemy whistled by me to such a degree that I had to get behind a large stump, from which I gave them three charges of from fifty to sixty buckshot each, they not being more than two rods off. I then hurried back to my former position in the doorway, and at this moment the assailants broke through the fence and two of them came in, one a head-man. Demery dropped one of them and I the other, about a rod and a half from the door. At this time Goterah appeared, bellowing and roaring. Demery was out of ammunition, and both our guns empty. At the same moment, one of the four natives that remained in town, Baker by name, came in shot, and said, 'Daddy, look!' His bowels were out, and he left his gun by me, as I bade him go up stairs. It was loaded with three slugs about an inch and a half long, (I had seen them the day before,) made just to fit the musket. As Goterah advanced I reached for my axe, and laid hold of Baker's loaded musket, not knowing that it was loaded, and pointed it at Goterah. He then jumped behind the kitchen, shaking, growling, and bellowing, and calling upon his men to come on, for the town was his. When he stepped behind the kitchen I opened the pan, and it was well primed. Fear left me. Demery cried there was the head-man. Goterah returned back to the kitchen, which he seized and shook with one hand, and brandished a dreadful knife, about six inches broad, with the other. About one hundred and fifty men came up to the fence, to whom he said, 'Let us go in.' I took deliberate aim at him, (he was half bent, shaking,) and brought him to the ground. During this time I had supplied Demery with buckshot, and was firing with two muskets as often as I could; one was English with a large muzzle, which I used most, and kept the other loaded. We had to fire by turns, lest they should rush up. We must have been killed but for the house before us, and that the warriors fired at the upper window, thinking our smoke came from thence. You can judge how we were now situated. They came, twenty at a time, to take away their chief, Goterah; and as we poured upon them fifty or sixty buckshot they would fly. As many more would then run up and catch at him as if he were hot iron, we bestowing upon them the same compliment as before. By little and little, however, they got him off, but not before we had given them nine or ten shots. They then cried, 'battle is done, now the head-man is dead.' But not so. They retreated to the church, to find a shelter from our shot; upon which I flew to my stump with two loaded muskets,

and they poured shot into the stump directly opposite to me, one passing through my hair. I gave the fellow that did it the contents of one load in his back. I then returned to my station at the door. Demery was gone, and I thought he was dead. I gave myself up to God, and recommenced firing, expecting to die. But I was soon comforted by the return of Demery. At this time a third chief came in at the gate, about twenty yards from the house, upon which one of the two remaining natives fired at him, but shot too high, which only made him growl and roar. I then took deliberate aim at him, and put thirty-two buckshot in his cloth and five into his head. The cloth you will receive, as I gave it to the governor. Ten or twelve of the enemy's shot passed through the house, one close to my wife, and one within five inches of my head. Perceiving the assailants to falter, in consequence of the death of this third chief, I took my bugle, a large French horn, and blew it, which made them fly. The natives came and licked my feet, said I had *greegree*, (charms,) and asked me for some. I told them I had none but what God gave me!

They carried off twenty-two dead, besides the last head-man, and left four dead on the ground. About 12 o'clock fifteen of king Governor's men followed them, and found Goterah, whom they had hid about fifteen or twenty miles from Heddington, with the other dead. They returned about sundown, and wanted a head-man to go and cut off his head; they, being common men, would not. By this time about fifteen Americans came from Caldwell, and we started with Zodaquee, a head-man, (a re-captured African.) We went about fifteen miles, and then returned. Zodaquee went on, and on his return said, 'here is Goterah's head; you have killed him—for true you have done this country good,' and shouted. Many wished the head, but I reserved it for the governor, with greegrees, a great quantity of which I delivered to him, and I expect you will see them.

I have given these facts as they occurred, being in front. I cannot say I was not frightened when the alarm was first sounded. I examined myself, and saw all was right. I had no thought of leaving my wife, but concluded we would all die together. I did not pray while in action, only that I asked God to let the sun rise, and that the dense fog, not of smoke, might pass off.

To Hon. S. Wilkeson.

CAPT. MERCER'S LETTER.

U. S. Ship Jamestown, *Madeira, May 12th*, 1848.

When we unexpectedly met at Havre de Grace for a few moments, when I was on my way to Norfolk, to take command of this ship bound to the coast of Africa, to cruise for the double purpose of preventing the slave trade being carried on under our flag, and to protect our constantly increasing commerce on the coast, you requested that I would write to you after I had visited Monrovia, and give my opinion of the state of the colony of Liberia and of its future prospects. I avail myself, with pleasure, of this opportunity to comply with your request.

We have been at Monrovia three times, and at each visit I was ashore repeatedly, mixed freely with the colonists, and took pains to inquire of the most intelligent among them what were their future intentions and prospects, and also as to their present state and condition. On our first visit in November last, the colony had just declared its independence and published its new constitution as the basis upon which the Republic of Liberia was to be governed. We were prepared for this change, as one of our national vessels, the Boxer, had already saluted the flag of Liberia with twenty-one guns.

As soon as we anchored, notice was sent on shore by Commodore Bolton to Governor Roberts, of our intention to salute the flag of the new Republic. This salute was accordingly fired, and promptly returned, gun for gun. The next day, the Commodore and myself, and a number of other officers of this ship, went ashore, to wait upon the Governor, with whom we dined by invitation that day. A few days after, the Governor and a small suite came on board, by invitation, and partook of a collation prepared for the occasion. He was saluted with seventeen guns on leaving the ship. Our intercourse with the Governor and inhabitants, after this interchange of courtesies, was of a most cordial and friendly character. On our second visit, which was in January last, the new government was in operation. Governor Roberts having been duly inaugurated as President, and the Senate and House of Representatives in session. I took occasion one day to visit both houses of Congress, and listened with attention and interest to their debates on the new revenue or tariff law. Every thing was done in the most decorous and orderly manner, each member seeming to understand the subject of discussion fully. The Senate consists of six members and the presiding officer, and the House of eight members and the Speaker.

It was, indeed, to me, a novel and interesting sight, although a Southern man, to look upon these emancipated slaves legislating for themselves, and discussing freely, if not ably, the principles of human rights, on the very continent, and perhaps the very spot, where some of their ancestors were sold into slavery. Who can foresee what may yet spring from this germ of freedom for the regeneration of Africa? Knowing the deep interest you feel in the welfare of these people, I have more than once remarked to Governor Roberts and Judge Benedict, "How delighted Mr. Cresson would be, if he could witness, as I do, how much happiness he has aided in conferring upon so many human beings, as are here presented to me in Monrovia."

I am quite certain if colonies were established along the coast on the same liberal principle as Liberia, that the slave trade would have to be abandoned along the west coast of Africa as far south as the equator, in ten or fifteen years, and at a cost too less than is now consumed for two or three years, in keeping up the American, French and English squadron, for its suppression. Two or three millions of dollars, judiciously spent, would do all this. I have no correct idea what has been the expense to the Colonization Society in planting and nourishing its colony on this coast, but imagine I am safe in estimating it at no more than four hundred thousand dollars; and with that amount it has, by its energetic, humane, and judicious management, driven the slave trade from an extent of coast of 330 miles, reaching from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, with the single exception of one slave establishment at New Cess, which President Roberts, by stringent and energetic measures, will soon cause to be abandoned. From Cape Palmas to Cape Three Points the slave trade does not exist; indeed, I believe I may include the coast as far down as Cape St. Paul, as freed from this abominable traffic. From the latter Cape to Cape Formosa the trade is still in active operation, whence thousands of slaves are taken off yearly, notwithstanding the vigilance of the many cruisers on the coast—the officers and crews of the English and French men of war being rewarded with the amount arising from the sales of the vessels captured, besides getting twenty dollars a head for each recaptured slave. It will be perceived, then, that the only part of the coast north of the equator, with the exception of that portion extending from Cape Mount to the Sheba river, which will require colonizing, reaches only from Cape St. Paul to Cape Formosa, a distance not exceeding three hundred miles. I am satisfied that this portion

of the West Coast is quite as healthy, or to speak more properly, not more unhealthy than the coast of Liberia. There are portions of it, too, where the soil is exceedingly fertile, and, indeed, may compare advantageously in this respect with any other part of the coast. Near Quitta, (a Danish fort) about fifteen miles east of Cape St. Paul, the abundance with which we were supplied with sheep, hogs, fowls, and fruits, and the cheapness of the articles, surprised us very much.

Liberia, I think, is now safe, and may be left, after a while, to stand alone. Would it not be advisable then for the Colonization Society to turn its attention to some other portion of the coast, and extend the area of its Christian and philanthropic efforts to bettering the condition of the colored people of our country, by sowing, on other parts of the coast, some of the good seed which have produced so bountifully on the free soil of Liberia.

I had been led to believe that the site of Monrovia had been injudiciously selected. On visiting the place, however, I discovered at a glance that I was mistaken; and am now satisfied that there is no place on the coast better adapted for the location of a large town, than the highland upon which Monrovia is built. Its picturesqueness will not fail to strike the stranger forcibly.

There is no part of the West Coast of Africa exempt from fever, and the colonist must expect to suffer from its effects for a while after landing at Monrovia, Cape Palmas, or any other point on the coast of Liberia. On inquiry I find that the number carried off by the fever is not very large, and that the deaths are principally confined to old people and young children. After a year's sojourn those who survive its attacks become so far acclimated as to suffer little thereafter. I found several persons living at Monrovia and enjoying excellent health, although old, who came over with the first colonists, settled at Sherbro Island. These have been living in Africa twenty-five years.

In no part of the world have I met with a more orderly, sober, religious and moral community than is to be found at Monrovia. On the Sabbath it is truly a joyful sound to hear hymns of praise offered up to Him who doth promise that "where two or three are gathered together in His name, there He is in the midst of them," and a pleasure to observe how very general the attendance upon divine worship is among these people. I believe every man and woman in Monrovia of any respectability is a member of the church. If you take a family dinner with the President (and his hospitable door is always open to strangers) a blessing is asked upon the good things before you set to. Take a dinner at Col. Hicks' (who by the way keeps one of the very nicest tables) and "mine host," with his shiny black intelligent face, will ask a blessing on the tempting viands placed before you.

In conversation with President Roberts during our third and last visit to Monrovia, in March last, I expressed my apprehensions that if he and a half a dozen others of the leading men of the Republic were cut off by death, it would be impossible to replace them with men of equal abilities. The President did not at all participate in my apprehensions on this point, but expressed a perfect confidence in the belief, that from the general and increasing intelligence of the people, any gap occasioned in this way, might be repaired without any detriment to the welfare of the Republic.

On my second visit to Monrovia, while the Congress was in session, I had a fair opportunity of conversing with several members from the three counties in which the state is divided, from whom I was pleased to learn that the people in the interior had begun to turn their attention to agricultural pursuits, being persuaded that their true interests lay in producing more than they have yet been in the habit of doing. Of this pleasing fact I had previously been assured by President Roberts.

It will sound stranger, perhaps, to European ears than to our own, to hear that, the Secretary of the Treasury and of State, and the Chief Justice, are store-keepers, and that the Attorney General of this little Republic is a blacksmith. They were the best materials at hand, and it is to be hoped that for some years to come the diplomatic relations and financial affairs of the Republic will be of so simple a nature as to be easily managed by the present incumbents of the State and Treasury departments, who are men of good sense and honest intentions. Crimes of magnitude against the State will be but few for some time, and such cases as are brought before the Supreme Court of Liberia, will be so plain that honest Judge Benedict, the store-keeper and Chief Justice, and the equally honest blacksmith and Attorney General Major Brown, will be able to see to the bottom of them as clearly as Chief Justice Taney and Mr. Attorney General Clifford in our Supreme Court, will unravel the knotty cases, (made still more knotty by the astute and learned gentlemen who plead before them,) submitted for their sage decision.

I think Liberia may require a little pecuniary aid from abroad for a few years, until she can cast about and provide the ways and means to carry on the government from her own scanty treasury. Already, as in our own country, there are many office seekers, and each officer expects to receive a reasonable price for his services. To meet these demands and others upon the treasury, Congress has provided a Tariff law which among its provisions embraces one authorizing the government to monopolize the sale of crockery ware, salt, powder, fire-arms and tobacco. From the duties on these, and the general tariff on imports, they hope to realize a sufficient sum to meet the public expenses; and they feel so confident in not being disappointed in this expectation, that Congress refused to authorize a loan of twenty or forty thousand dollars, before their own financial experiment had been tried.

It is impossible to foresee what will be the fate of this infant republic struggling for national existence; but, whatever that fate may be, it cannot be denied that its career of advancement up to this period, has been the most astonishingly rapid of any other people, under similar circumstances, that history, ancient or modern, brings to our knowledge. It is not yet a quarter of a century since the first colonists landed at the mouth of the St. Paul's or Mesurado river, and took up their abode on a small island, from whence they were obliged to proceed to the main land in armed parties and fight the natives for the water for their daily use. Now, the colony is peopled with more than five thousand emigrants. Its rule extends, undisputed, along the coast from Cape Palmas almost to Cape Mount, a distance of nearly three hundred and twenty miles—seventy thousand natives living within the limits of the republic, acknowledge its power and obey its laws. The capital of the state, Monrovia, boasts of about two hundred houses, most of them well built, comfortable dwellings, and a population of 1200 inhabitants. The people are moral and religious, and to judge from what I saw at Monrovia, I don't think, for the number of inhabitants, there is a greater amount of human happiness to be found in any part of the world.

What a pleasing reflection it must be to those gentlemen whose humane and Christian hearts first conceived the happy idea of planting this colony, as well as to those, equally to be commended, who have aided in carrying on the good work to its present stage, when they look upon this vast amount of human happiness bestowed by their liberal bounty upon a degraded and down trodden race, who, in the land of their birth, could never have risen above the degree of "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

I have written this letter in rather a desultory manner, but nevertheless

it contains a true expression of my sentiments in regard to Liberia, and as such is at your service. We are now on a short visit to Madeira—where next I can't say, perhaps down the coast again. Accept, dear sir, my best wishes for your happiness, and believe me most cordially, yours,

SAML. MERCER, *Commander U. S. Navy.*

To ELLIOT CRESSON, Esq. *Philadelphia.*

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY AND THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

Much anxiety has been felt on this subject, since the Declaration of Independence. Many of our friends and patrons have feared that something would arise to interfere with the regular operations of this society. Many of the colored people have feared that their prospects were rather dark; that some policy would be adopted, which would cut them off from the privileges which past emigrants to Liberia have enjoyed. We have had many letters of inquiry and remonstrance on the subject. To some of these we have given satisfactory answers; to others we have given assurances that there was nothing to fear; that the grand interests of this Society and Liberia were one, and that all matters would ultimately be settled in a manner satisfactory to all concerned.

It is now our pleasure to inform our readers that this is in a fair way of being accomplished.

On the 12th ult., a delegation from the Executive committee met the Commissioners from the Republic of Liberia, in the city of New York, and continued their deliberations until the 18th, when the Board of Directors met, and received the Report of the Executive Committee, and heard in person the Commissioners, and after three days deliberation, adopted unanimously a plan of union, which received the hearty concurrence of the Commissioners, and also of President Roberts, who was present on the occasion. The articles of agreement are yet subject to the approval of the Legislature of Liberia, before they are finally ratified and binding. We presume there is no doubt, but that they will meet with the full and hearty assent of every true Liberian.

We therefore lay them, at once, before our readers, for their information and satisfaction, believing that we shall thereby allay many anxious fears, and awaken a new interest in Colonization.

"Articles of agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society, and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia, within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic.

"*Article* I. The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic subject to the following provisions, viz:

"1. The Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

"2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale not below a price to be fixed by law.

"3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the

Society, be exchanged for others of equal value, or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

"4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

"5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

"6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

"7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

"8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

"9. The Society shall retain possession of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for re-captured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

"10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf; also the lot in Greenville, and if requested, the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation; but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

"*Article* II. The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

"*Article* III. The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light-house and anchorage duties.

"*Article* IV. Re-captured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

"*Article* V. The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia, as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

"*Article* VI. These articles may be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

"*Article* VII. It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic, the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

"In testimony whereof, the commissioners of the said Republic, and the

chairman and secretary of the Board of Directors, and secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate."

	Beverly R. Wilson,	[seal.]	Com's.
	James S. Payne,	[seal.]	
John Maclean,	[seal.]	*Chairman of Board of Directors.*	
Joseph Tracy,	[seal.]	*Secretary of the Board.*	
W. McLain,	[seal.]	*Secretary Am. Col. Society.*	

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. St. Clair Clarke,
Elliott Cresson,
John N. McLeod,
Paul T. Jones,
John B. Pinney.

[*African Repository.*

(From the Spirit of Missions.)

AFRICA.

Extracts from Journal of Rev. J. Payne, 1848.

CAVALLA STATION.

January 2d.—Congregation this morning about 200. The largest proportion, excepting our boarding scholars and family, were women. They appeared attentive as usual; but oh! when shall there be "a shaking amongst these dry bones."

Sunday, January 9th.—Congregation this morning about the same as on last Sunday. Amongst those present was "W.," chief of the place. He seldom honors us with his presence. May the Lord bless to him the services of this day. In the afternoon administered the Communion to 25 professing Christians.

Sunday, January 16th.—Congregation to-day about 250, chiefly women. The men, though in town, were occupied with warlike preparations, in consequence of rumors of an intended attack by their hereditary enemies, the Grahwayans.

Sunday, January 23d.—Congregation to-day not over 175; most of the people being on their rice farms.

The rumors of war referred to on last Sunday appear to have died away. It would appear that these rumors are circulated on both sides with the view of keeping each party in a state of alarm and excitement; and so common have they become, that even though we did not trust in the Lord Jehovah, our protector, they must cease to alarm, on the same principle that the constant roar of a volcano after a time fails to terrify those living beneath it.

Sunday, January 30th.—Attendance this morning 200. Old "W.," the chief, again present.

Sunday, February 6th.—Congregation this morning did not exceed 150. In the afternoon administered the Lord's Supper to 27 Communicants.

Saturday, February 12th.—Reports of meditated attacks upon this people have been so long in circulation, that we had about come to the conclusion that nothing was seriously designed by their enemies. In this the events of the past twenty-four hours have proved that we were mistaken.

Yesterday King Freeman, of Cape Palmas, passed this place on his way

to the River towns. This was a very unusual occurrence, but it was accounted for on the supposition that he had gone down to beg of the Baboes some farms which they had refused to allow the River Cavalla people to cultivate. It has since been ascertained that he had heard of the intention of the River people to renew hostilities, and went down to induce them to desist. Having failed in this, he returned the same day to Cape Palmas.

At day-break this morning there was an alarm of war, and it was soon ascertained that Di-ima Lu, a small settlement from this place and four miles distant, had been attacked by the River people. Although there was a mere handful of people at Di-ima Lu, the enemy was repulsed with considerable loss before the reinforcements from Cavalla reached the place. The loss of the Di-ima Lu was three killed and some three or four wounded.

During the morning a considerable body of warriors was seen hanging on the rear of one of the Cavalla towns in the direction of the river, and the Graywayans were said to be in force on the Cape Palmas side. Both these parties, there is reason to believe, were watching the result of the attack on Di-ima Lu. Had that been successful, there would probably have been a combined attack on Cavalla, such as was made three years ago. That having failed, there was no further demonstration. Messages, however, have been received from both sides, that an attack will be made tomorrow. Of course all is excitement here, and we lie down not knowing what the night may bring forth, but comfortable in God's promises: "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High, shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

Sunday, February 13th.—To-day little has been thought of by the people but war. It was not wonderful, therefore, that we had a mere handful of people at our public services. Still with our own family, even this made a congregation of one hundred.

Friday, February 18th.—Made my usual visit to Wotteh, or River Cavalla Station. This is one of the towns from which the party went which attacked Di-ima Lu last Saturday. I have been in the habit hitherto of preaching alternately in the two towns, near the Mission-house at this place; but having learned, notwithstanding my care to have it appear that I take no part in the difficulties in the tribe, that the Wotteh people feared I might act as a sort of spy, I thought it proper on this occasion to call the headmen of Wotteh together, inform them of what I heard, and communicate to them my determination not to go in their town during the existing war, but preach to them at the Mission-house. They treated me very courteously, and appeared much relieved when I assured them that I should continue to visit and preach to them as hitherto.

Sunday, February 20th.—Congregation to-day about 200. Few men were present, most of them being engaged in warlike preparations.

I have been much gratified this evening, while sitting in the piazza, to hear the bell ring for family prayers in the house of two of our native members lately married and living on the Mission premises. There are now six such families, whom being young, I have hitherto required to attend prayers in the school-house. About two weeks ago, however, they commenced, of their own accord, after prayers in the school-house, meeting together, in the largest house, for the purpose of reading the Word of God, singing and prayer.

Thursday, February 24th.—This evening one of our oldest Christian boys, in the name of others, came to ask permission (they do not go in the evening without this,) to go to town to endeavor to dissuade their near relatives and friends from taking greegrees to the war in which they are about to engage. One of them since informed me that they were very kindly received,

though he could not say certainly they had been prevailed upon to throw away their vanities.

Sunday, February 27th.—This morning, soon after breakfast, every man in town appeared to be in motion, and soon all collected just in front of the Mission-house, but without the grounds. It was evident soon that they were making a greegree. The men having finished their part, the women made their appearance. Every one of these in town having a house, brought a handful of ashes, which she thrust on the greegree, uttering at the same time an imprecation against the enemies of her people. From this circumstance I suppose the greegree had something to do with a proposed attack upon the River towns, which it is said will soon be made.

The "god" was scarcely finished, when the bell summoned the people to the house of the true God. I preached to them from the text, "Trust in the Lord and do good, and thou shalt dwell in the land," &c. But alas! how much more interest was manifested in the god of wood and ashes than in Him! Only about 30 were present besides our family.

Friday, March 3rd.—This morning, about 12 o'clock, the people from this place appeared before Wotteh for battle. This town and others near it are so well defended by fortifications, that little hope was entertained of accomplishing anything, unless the people could be drawn out of them. To accomplish this, numerous greegrees had been made, and special directions given by Deyabo as to what was to be done before the town. Amongst the latter, the Cavalla people, on coming in sight of the town, were to fire two guns and throw up some dust towards heaven. This was accordingly done; but the River people knew too well their interests to be drawn out, notwithstanding the greegree. What was to be done? The Deya was sixty miles off, and could not of course be consulted. There was in consequence a division amongst the assailants. The most part advised an immediate retreat, but some of the more ardent insisted upon storming the two smaller towns. This was attempted by a few. The leaders in each case, however, having been severely wounded, the attempt was abandoned, and a retreat begun. Observing this, the River people sallied out from their towns and fired upon them from the woods through which they had to pass, wounding two—making four wounded in all. The loss of the River people was one killed and three or four wounded.

Sunday, March 5th.—Congregation this morning not over 100. In the afternoon administered the Communion to twenty-five professing Christians. It was pleasant thus in the midst of war to have a peaceful refreshing table prepared by our Shepherd in the presence of our enemies.

Sunday, March 12th.—Congregation to-day about 150. The men were engaged in fortifying their towns, having learned that Grahway intends to join the River people, and with them attack this place on both sides.

Sunday, March 19th.—Met this morning in the Chapel about 150 people. I had concluded the morning service, and was about beginning the sermon, when the Sedibo's drum beat the alarm of war. Of course the services could not proceed, as in a few moments the house was cleared. Some repaired to their houses to get ready their guns, and others ran towards the points of supposed danger. On reaching the Mission-house, from the garret window we could see very distinctly the enemy (the River Cavalla people,) in motion, in the distance. Whether the appearance of rain disconcerted their plans or not, is not known. They, however, made no attack. We had scarcely recovered from the above clamor, when, just as we were opening school at 2 o'clock, another was given. One of our young men came in, and in great agitation announced that the Grahwayans and a party of our people were actually fighting on the farms. In a moment parties of

armed people were running in every direction. It was more than an hour before it was ascertained that the firing which had given rise to the report proceeded from a neighboring town of a bush tribe.

Thus are we in a state of constant expectation of war. Under such circumstances it is sweet to know that the *Lord* guards us, and sweeter still to know that *these very commotions* are a part of God's plan, and *wise—necessary* in promoting the object for which we live and labor.

Saturday, March 25th.—This morning, at day-break, the people of this place made an attack on two small towns belonging to Wotteh and in its immediate vicinity. In less than one hour the towns were stormed, set on fire, and the people were on their way home. It is said that eight men of the River people were killed and some women and children. Of the Cavalla people none were killed but several wounded, some very badly.

Sunday, March 26th.—Congregation this morning about 200. The people have been generally on guard all day, being in momentary expectation of an attack. A rain, in all probability, alone prevented this. As, however, it has now cleared off, we are likely to be roused in the morning by the firing of guns. Jehovah Jireh.

Thursday, March 30th.—To-day the quarterly examination was held at this station. Except some 5 or 6 little boys, whom an unprecedented scarcity of rice has compelled me to send to town, all our children were present.

Having given no notice to teachers or scholars of the examination, on this occasion the schools appeared just as they do every day. In view of this, and excepting a small class of girls taught by one lately promoted to the rank of monitor, the examination was on the whole tolerably satisfactory. I find it necessary, in order to save myself and others from discouragement, to keep in mind the now well-ascertained fact, that African pupils do not continue to progress as fast as they do the first two or three years.

Friday, March 31st.—Visited as usual, this afternoon, the River Cavalla school. I found the teacher all alone in the Mission-house. He says, that since the two towns near him were burned by the Cavalla people, he has found it impossible to induce children to remain in school, or even to come to the house during the day. He, himself, is so much afraid, that he sleeps in the native town at night. Under these circumstances, I instructed him to make no further effort at present towards keeping up a school. I preached, at the request of the people, in the only remaining town near the Mission-house, to a small congregation, the people being generally engaged in strengthening their fortifications. I was treated with usual civility.

After concluding the services, I proposed to the head-men present to enter into an agreement with their adversaries, to spare innocent women and children who might fall into their hands during the present war. This had been done in the war three years ago, when the Cavalla people had it in their power to kill the women and children of Grahway, and I made the above proposition to the Wotteh people, because in their attack on Di-ima Lu, they had set a new precedent by killing a poor old woman. My proposition was not entertained for a moment, however, by the Wotteh headmen. They said it was natural for me and other foreigners to feel averse to the practice which I would have them discontinue, since it was not our custom, but that it was equally natural for them to like theirs, and they meant to adhere to it.

I could do nothing more, but remind them, as I endeavored to do in all seriousness, that God is the sure avenger of the suffering innocent.

J. PAYNE.

We are not unfrequently receiving letters like the following, which certainly indicate that the colored people throughout the State are becoming more interested in the colony. The letter is written in a good fair hand; and the writer's sentiments and his manner of expressing them, indicate that he might do better than stay here:

BALTIMORE CO., *Sept. 3rd*, 1848.

Dear Sir:—I received your letter of August the 2nd, and I am much pleased at your benevolence, in answering my letter agreeable to my request. In regard to the statement you give of Jacob and Philip Gross, I am extremely glad to hear that they are so comfortably settled, and doing well. And I must observe that your letter has given rise to further investigation. Enclosed you will find a letter that I wish you would please forward in the packet, on her return to Liberia; and I hope that it may go perfectly safe. Notwithstanding, I am surprised at my uncle's children that are in Frederick county, refusing to go to a place where they can enjoy all the privileges that freedom can afford. I will venture to say that in fifty years from this date that Africa will contain thousands of inhabitants from these grand United States. I am truly interested in the welfare of our old country, that the inhabitants thereof may become an enlightened and civilized nation.

Very truly, yours, THOMAS GROSS, *of Thomas.*

A friend handed us the following letter for publication:

To NATH. C. CRENSHAW, *Va. near Richmond.*

BASSA COVE, *December* 28, 1847.

Dear Sir,—I embrace this opportunity of writing to you to inform you of my health, which is very good at present, as I have got over the African fever, and I hope that this letter may find you and your family enjoying good health. I have written to you once since I have been in Liberia, but I have received no answer, whether you received it or not I am unable to say. When I arrived here I found my sister and Miss Mary Toliver. They were both married and doing very well. Sarra Valentine, Aaron West and Francis Gooden had never been to Africa. You may expect that I am living with Mr. A. D. Williams, of Monrovia, but I am not living with him—I am living with my sister in Bassa Cove. I have not obtained a berth in a printing office as yet. I have seen Mr. Williams, he is well. If you write me any letters direct them to Bassa Cove, Grand Bassa County. Send me a good set of carpenter's tools and I will pay for them, as they are very scarce in this country. Give my love to Mr. Polar Harrison, tell him that I am well, and I hope that he won't forget the promise he made to me. I was much dissatisfied at the thought of coming to Africa, but I have rejoiced much that I did come—tell him that he thinks he enjoys much pleasure there, but if he comes to Africa he will enjoy pleasure in the highest degree. I have been here one year, and I have enjoyed more pleasure in that one year, than I did in all my days spent in America. Here I lie down when I choose and no one to say get up. I go to work when I choose and stop when I choose, and no one to say resume your task. Tell him do come to Liberia, where his children can be educated and be something thought of. When we go to church there is no one to run us away, and surely God is as good here as he is there, for he has blessed my soul and that of many others, and will bless yours if you come and ask of him. Give my respects to all the enquiring friends. I have not much to write about, but I wish to say something about the produce that is

raised here; the following articles can be raised here without difficulty:—Coffee require some extraordinary care, rice, ginger, beans, cassada, potatoes, arrow-root, and many other useful and valuable vegetables. You would oblige me much by sending me those tools and some garden seeds, as they are very scarce also. Dafne Warnsey is here; she has not got thoroughly over the fever yet; her child is well; she talks of living with her sister, as she has the privilege to do so. I have the privilege to come back to America, for I don't pass one month without seeing an opportunity to come, but when people get here and get fixed they are so contented that they don't want to come back. My sister's husband is a house-carpenter, and I am working with him, in order to learn the trade, &c., &c., &c.

Yours, most respectful, Signed, AMBROSE REDD.

LIBERIA.—The following letter will be interesting to all the friends of Colonization and the infant republic of Liberia, as indicating the success of President Roberts in procuring from Lord Palmerston the promise of immediate recognition of the new State, with "a treaty of alliance and commerce." The last boon may be of less advantage than the first—Great Britain always taking good care of herself in her commercial treaties:

LONDON, *September* 6, 1848.

Elliott Cresson, Esq.—My Dear Friend:—I am rejoiced to say that President Roberts has had an interview with Lord Palmerston, in company with Dr. Hodgkin, who says there shall be no hesitation in acknowledging the sovereignty and independence of the Republic of Liberia. He says Mr. Roberts need not stop here; but let him go to Paris, Brussels and Frankfort, and make arrangements to get his country acknowledged by France, Belgium, and Germany; and when he comes back to London he will find all things arranged for him here. Lord P. told Mr. R. that he would immediately apply to the Board of Trade to make up a draft of a treaty of Alliance and Commerce, and if he has occasion to communicate with him, he will address him through Dr. Hodgkin. Nothing could exceed the courtesy and kindness of his Lordship, who appeared perfectly familiar with Liberia—its origin—progress, and present condition. He appears to appreciate it duly, and manifested great desire to promote its prosperity. Commodore Hotham, the British commander of the African Coast Squadron, has written very fully and very favorably of Liberia to the Government, and Lord P. has acquired his information from this and other sources. So you see there is a probability of this new Republic being acknowledged by Great Britain, long before it will be by our Government, which is very discreditable to us. France, Belgium, and Germany will, no doubt, imitate Great Britain.

Ever yours, most faithfully, GERARD RALSTON.

OUR NEXT EXPEDITIONS.

It is expected that the Packet will sail on her 5th voyage in January, probably towards the last of that month. Those wishing to send freight must make early application. For terms, see advertisement in next page.

A vessel will leave this port for the Colonies, via Sierra Leone, on or about the 15th of November, by which letters and small packages may be sent.

J. HALL, *Agent.*

ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND LIBERIA TRADING COMPANY.

This company exists under a charter from the State of Maryland. As its name implies, its object is the establishment of commercial intercourse between the ports of the Chesapeake, viz: Baltimore and Norfolk, and the various Liberia colonies. It has a cash capital paid in of $20,000, with liberty to extend the same to $100,000. Over one-fifth of the stock is now owned by colored people in this country and in Liberia, the remainder by whites, with the condition annexed, that they shall transfer the same to any colored persons demanding it at its fair value. The company now own one vessel, the Liberia Packet, a barque of 331 tons, officered and manned by colored men, with the exception of the master, whose place will be filled by a colored man as soon as one suitable can be obtained. The company have formed an arrangement or contract with the Maryland and with the American Colonization Societies, to take such freight and emigrants as they may offer, on terms depending upon the amount offered, the said societies guaranteeing a certain amount of freight and number of passengers per annum. The said societies therefore, are always to have the preference over any other parties, in case the freight offered exceeds the capacity of the vessel. The company also proposes to ship goods and merchandise on its own account, when the capacity of the vessel is not required to transport the passengers and freight of the societies. It proposes to take both cabin and steerage passengers to and from the colonies, to fill all orders for goods given by colonists, to transact through its agent any commission business for the colonists or others residing on the coast, to take out or bring back any freight, packages or letters that may be offered, always reserving the right to refuse merchandise out, in case the capacity of the vessel is desired by the Colonization Societies or the company.

The Packet will be kept constantly running between the Chesapeake and the Colonies, and early notice will be given through this Journal of the time of her sailing.

No freight of the bulk of five bbls. will be taken, unless contracted for, five days previous to the sailing of the Packet. Freight to Liberia, expenses to, and in Baltimore on all packages, not otherwise contracted for, must be pre-paid to the Agent. Also postage on letters and packages coming through the U. S. Mail. In case these terms are not strictly complied with, the letters or packages will not be forwarded by the Packet.

TERMS:

For Cabin Passage,—(either way)	$100 00
For Steerage " " "	40 00
For Freight Out, per cubic foot for measured goods, . . .	30
per barrel, ...	1 50
for metal, per ton, ...	10 00
For Freight Home,—per ton for camwood, ...	10 00
for palm oil, per gallon, or capacity of casks, .	04
for other packages, per cubic foot, . .	25

Passage and freight, when not consigned to the Agents, payable in advance.

All communications respecting the Packet or the business of the Company, must be addressed to Dr. JAMES HALL,

Managing Agent, P. O. Building, Balto.

TERMS.

This Journal is published Monthly, and is furnished to Subscribers at $1 per year, whether sent by mail or otherwise. All profits arising from its publication are applied to advance the general purposes of the society.

☞ All Communications intended for the Maryland Colonization Journal, or on business of the Society, should be addressed to Dr. James Hall, General Agent, Colonization Rooms, Post Office Building.

Printed by John D. Toy, corner of St. Paul and Market streets, Baltimore.